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Desiring to make the JOURNAL the mouthplece of the peo le, the Editor cordially invites correspondence from all portions of the St te.

For President: Samuel J. Tilden. OF NEW YORK. For Vice-President: Thomas A. Hendricks. OF INDIANA.

For Governor: Zebulon B. Vance. OF MECKLENBURG. For Lieutenant-Governor: Thomas J. Jarvis, OF PITT.

> For Secretary of State: JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD, Of New Hanover.

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WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, Of Iredell EIGHTH DISTRICT: ROBERT B. VANCE, Of Buncombe.

The St. Louis Republican gives an account of an interesting mortgage case that has arisen in the heavily mortgaged city of Chicago. It seems that in 1872 J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, borrowed from the United States Mortgage Company \$222,000 in gold, giving as security a mortgage on certain property in that city. On the 31st of March, 1874, the mortgage company had the property sold for default in payment for \$100,000, and gave to James H. Rees, the purchaser, a quit claim deed. Mr. Scammon, in his bill now takes the ground that Rees acquired no title to the property; that the mortgage company did not obtain nor acquire any title to, or right or interest in it; that the mortgage company is a foreign corporation, and by the laws of Illinois no foreign corporation can take the legal title to land, either canditionally or by way of mortgage, or in any other manner. He therefore claims that the foreclosure and sale were illegal, and prays to have the proceedings set aside. Another point in his 19th, 1874, both white and colored. bill is that the laws of New York, eat at the same table, at the same time where the mortgage company had its situs, prohibit the taking of a higher rate of interest than seven per cent In his contract with the mortgage company he agreed to pay nine per cent., and this agreement, he claims, invalidates the contract. He concludes with asking that the foreclosure be declared void, and that he be allowed to repossess the property on payment of the loan with interest at the New York rate of seven per cent. The importance of the questions involved are seen at a glance. A large portion of Chicago real estate is covered by mort-

the value of these mortgages will be materially impaired. The Cincinnati Enquirer has discovered that every third President of the United States has been childless-that is, from a legal point of view. In support of its theory it enumerates the occupants of the White House since Gen. Jackson as a bachelor. History doesn't agree with the Enquirer. It dens' two years' administration. tells us that "Old Hickory" was married, and made a most devoted husband. The duel he fought, and in which he killed his man, was caused by the circulation of scandalous stories concerning Mrs. Jackson.

and if Mr. Scammon gains his suit on

free soilers both in name and deed. Bank, and of which they were ruth-Home rule forever!

ANNOUNCEMENT. On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication

THE OBSERVER. a daily and weekly Democratic news-

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville OBSERVER and the Wilmington JOURNAL, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the OB-SERVER and the JOURNAL in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the OBSERVER now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information necessary to the formation of their opinions-to publish all "the news;" and their purpose is to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the tim a in which we live. It was thus that "the old OBSERVER" won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina news paper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The OBSERVER, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former

circulation and prosperity. It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE, W. L. SAUNDERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Observer, one year.....\$8 00 Daily Observer, six months..... 4 00 Weekly Observer, six months... 1 00 All communications should be addressed until further noticevess.

Wilmington, N. C. CANADAY and CIVIL RIGHTS.

Read This, White Men!

He Eats with Negroes!!

In order that the white men of this district may see what manner of man is the Radical candidate for Congress in this district, we republish the following certificate of Captain Green of the steamer North State If Radicalism does not mean civil rights, and if civil rights does not mean social equality, it will be difficult to say what it does mean. Do the white men of this district wish a man to represent them in Congress who puts himself upon equality with negroes as Mr. the 7th of November.

Captain Green, as published in the DAILY JOURNAL 28th July, 1874:

WILMINGTON, N. C. This certifies that the following persons: W. P. CARADAY, E. B. Sanders, L. E. Rice, E. M. Shoemaker E. F. Rosafy, white, G. L. Mabson, G. W. Price, Jas. Lowery, Reuben Maultsby, J. H. Whiteman, J. C. Hill, colored, delegates to the Fayetteville Convention held at that place May and place, on the steamer North State on terms of equality.

T. J. GREEN. SEVEN REASONS WHYTHE AMENI MENTS SHOULD BE AD PTED. 1. The adoption of the amendments restores the law-making power to the people-nips the rapidly growing and dangerous prerogative of the Governor, and turns over to the people's representatives the management supervision control of the railroads and charitable and penal institutions of

2. Restricts the sessions of the legis. gages held by Eastern corporations,

the ground that a foreign corporation court judges from five to three.

cannot acquire title to land in Illinois, 4. Reduces the number of superior court judges from twelve to nine.

6. Saves the tax-payers of the State more than one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars a year on the Legislature and judiciary at the lowest figure they have cost since the war; the time of Washington, and speaks of and three hundred and fifty thousand (\$350,000) dollars on the cost of Hol-

7. And settles for all time to come the agitation and danger of mixed schools for the whites and blacks-the nursery of social equality.

Who was benefitted by the funds which seventy thousand poor negroes We have at last come to want to be had placed in the Freedmen's Savings lessly, despoiled and robbed?

THE CONVENTION A'D THE COLOR LINE.

The ninth article of the Constitution relates to the subject of education and the measures adopted for its increase. The first change made by the proposed amendments to this article calls our attention to the position taken by the Convention upon what is called the "color line." The second section of this article reads as follows:

Sec. 2. The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of public schools, wherein tu tion shall be free of charge to all children of the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

The amendments now pending be fore the people for ratification propose to add to this section these words: "And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools, but there shall be no discrimnation made in favor of or to the pre-

udice of either race.' The amendments propose also add to the fourteenth article of Constitution, a new section as follows: Sec. 7. All marriages between white person and a negro, or between white person and a person of negro descent to thet hird generation inclusive, are hereby forever prohibited.

It will be seen from these amendments, therefore, that the Convention, controlled as it was by Democrats, placed itself squarely upon the color line, and declared in unmistakable terms that the two races must be kept separate and distinct. Was this right or was it wrong? Ought the law to ren to sit side by side at school, upon blacks to be permitted by the law! If as it is. If, however, these things be shocking to the sentiment and feeling

There is no hope for any efficient any public educational system, we mean, that will be in reach of the great mass of the white children in the State-so long as under the organic law of the State it is sible to force white children and black children to associate together upon terms of equality. White men will not send their boys to school with negro boys. As to sending their daughters to such schools, the land will run with blood before they will do it. They cannot be forced to do so even at the point of the bayonet. White men everywhere, certainly Southern white men, regard selves as belonging to different from, and superior to, the negro race, and so believing they naturally find themselves in the ranks of the Democratic party. The Democratic party is the white man's party. and rightly so too, for while it seeks to do no injury to the negro, it is almost entirely composed of white men. On the other hand, the Radical party is composed in almost equal degree of negroes. "Birds of a feather Weekly Observer, one year.... 2 00 will flock together." It is but natural for white men to go together, and it is natural for negroes to do so, and those with the negroes.

The few white men in the Radical party are obliged to yield to demands for whatever equality their more numerous negro allies may make upon them. The Convention that framed the Canby Constitution passed an ordi nance under which a white man named Thornton and a negro woman are to day man and wife. Radical Governor Holden made a negro, named Hood, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. The last Radical Congressional Convention but one, in this district by formal resolutions declared itself in favor of sending children to school without regard to race or color. The white delegates to that Convention ate at the same table at the same time and from the same dishes with the negro delegates. In Jones county under Radical rule we have the revolting speciacle of public auctions at which negroes bid off white people. In Canaday did? Let them answer on Bertie county we also find white people made slaves under negro mas-The following is the certificate of ters. In Wilkes and in New Hanover we find white orphans made wards of negro masters. The negro O'Hara is to day a Radical candidate for Elector and every white man who wishes Hayes and Wheeler elected must vote for a negro if he would help them. Negro magistrates and negro constables, negro legislators, and even negro

Congressmen, are no rare sights among negro constituencies. But it needs no argument to prove the practices and the precepts, the tendencies and the teachings of the Radical party on this question. There is not a Radical newspaper, there will bot be a Radica! candidate or a Radical speaker in North Carolina who will dare say that negro men and negro white women save in the matter of education-a temporary inferiority because of white mastership, and one that may be overcome by a few years study at school. They will none them dare assert that the negro is not the equal of the white man in any lature to sixty days, at four dollars respect save in such matters as grow out of education. The reason of all 3. Reduces the number of supreme this is plain; the small white minority must obey the large negro majority. That is the whole case, but it is no mitigation for the baseness of white 5. Excludes thieves from the ballot men who join that party. They all know full well before they make the

bargain what the terms are. "The eyes of the nation are upon us," says an Indiana Republican. Yes, thank Heaven, they are at last. The Nation would have been infinitely better off if its eve had been on you for the last ten years.

press of the State is respectfully called o the necessity of having the names | might of the various candidates correctly never could have received indorseprinted if we would avoid all risk of ment by those States. losing votes on the day of election. the bigger thief a man is, the closer The names of the candidates on the Republicans cling to him, if he only State Ticket and the Electoral Ticket knows how to stir angry passions of are correctly printed in the Journal, race against race and of section against ereafter.

REPUBLICA . TACFICS. which we take from the Duplin Record, tells the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. No man in this day and generation can doubt what independent can tidacy means. The Record puts the whole thing in a nut

"A part of the programme of the en emy is to try to divide and disorganize the Conservative party. One of the plans is to put independent candidates in the field. This plan is not new. As long ago as we can remember, we have heard of 'independents.' In the olden time it generally meant a disappointed politician, who was offering himself for sale to the other side at the price of political preferment. It means the same thing now, though it sometimes means something baser, if possible, even the sale of one's self and influence for a few paltry dollars and cents. In the olden time a change or sale of one's self to the other side, for office, was not so despicable as now, for the reason that both parties were patriotic in the main, and both had about an equality of decency and respectablility; and neither would yield to anything that was base or dishonora ble, as a rule. Then, sale of one's se or influence for money was almost quite unknown and never heard of. Now, no one who is a white man,

this, our section, can, for political advancement or preferment, give his own support and influence to the Republican party, without sacrificing every iota of respectability and honor permit white children and negro child- which he ever had. We hear it said, sometimes, that such a man is a Reterms of perfect social equality? publican, not because he believes in Ought marriages between white and their principles, but because of the preferment he receives thereby. We so, let the Camby Constitution remain have no earthly use or respect for such a wretch. If a min is, or can be, honestly and consistently, a Reof the white race, let the amendments publican, he is entitled to some respect; but if, for office, he basely sells himself, and proves himself recducational system in North Carolina reant to country, race, wife and children-all a man can cherish and hold dear-he shows himself so base that he is entitled to naught but the contempt and disdain of all patriots and honest men. And what shall w say of the miserable, putrid mass of humanity who would barter away his own manhood and freedom, and the honor of his own family and race and the good of his country, for a few paltry dollars? Such an one goes so low in the scale, that no language can be used to depict his miserable

Now we have reason to believe that independents are being brought out, is now proposed to require that the and encouraged, and endorsed, by the Republicans. We warn our readers to beware of any man who professes to be a Democrat, or to vote for any of our ticket, and yet is an independent caudidate or advocates the claims of any who are independent in that race, is only another name for Radical. We also have reason to believe that money is being used to attempt to

distract, and divide, and disorganize us. It is not necessary to warn any one against the influence of any man who has sold himself for money for such a purpose. Such an one can the man who would be influenced by such a man. Let every one stand to the nominees-ALL THE NOMI-NEES-resting assured that all indepedency is only a ruse of the Repub-

licans to divide and conquer us.

THE SOUTH. The Democrats have bragged a good deal about their victories ir Alabama and Arkansas. But it is only the old story-the rebel lines reforming in the interior of the old Confederacy. The next State election will be held in Georgia, October 4th, and we may ook to see another rallying of the Confederates who were so mercilessly stampeded in Vermont and Maine.-Albany Evening Journal.

To which the Albany Argus pointedly responds that Alabamais a peace able and orderly State, in which every man of whatever race votes as he pleases and is protected in all his rights. And that is more than can be said of the Republican States of South Carolina and Louisiana,

Alabama is a State which had been robbed until it was on the verge of bankruptcy, by the scoundrels who could not and did not protect the citizens of the State, so fully was their time occupied in stealing. Riots and bloodshed were as common as horse thieves. When the Democracy regained power the salaries and current expenses of the State were largely reduced, effecting a saving of \$300,000, and the finances were placed on sound foo'ing. And that is more than can be said of a single Southern State

Arkansas is a State in which life ha been perfectly secure since Democratic ascendancy. The country is no longer disturged by riots precipitated by borwomen are inferior to white men and der luffians in the employ of the Republican party. The negro is as safe in Democratic Arkansas as in Democratic Virginta, and feels that his man hood there is secure. And that is more than can be said of a single Southern State under Republican rule, Georgia is a State from which Re publican rioters and thieves were driven away, and an et of economy and order inaugurated ander Democratic rule. Its prosperit) is envied

by its Republican neighbors Alabama and Arkansas Wed for Grant in 1868 and 1872. Corgis voted for Grant in 1868. They wil all vote for Tilden in 1876. For having restored order, revived prosperit reconciled the races, established peace, destroyed the power of Republican thieves, and deserted the Republican party, those States are now denounced. One thing is certain. If a man like

James G. Blaine lived either in Alan bama, Arkansas or Georgia, and The attention of the Democratic had been exposed as Blaine has matter how much have been idolized, he

The following admirable article, Republican party is to hate the South, and bring upon it all the curses of the blackest misrule. If you do that, you may plunder the people of the entire country to your heart's content.

For our part, we esteem it an honor to stand with a disenthralled and loya South, in the work of restoring constitutional liberty and honest administration.

WHERE THE REVINUE COMES

FROM. Senator Bayard, in a late speech aid the internal revenue in 1875 came thus, Virginia, \$7,54g,249; Kentucky, \$8,831,000; Missouri, \$3,730,344; total in three Southern States, \$20.107,593 while from the whole five New England States, the internal revenue is only \$2,771,014; yet to these New England States is the majority of the patronof the Government given while the large raying States are cursed and abused as unrepentant In the matter of exports the Souti

makes equally as favorable a showing Our total exports for the past fiscal year amounted to, in round numbers, six hundred and fifty millions. The Boston Advertiser, a paper which al ways stands up stoutly for the honor of New England, figures up one hundred millions as the share of the Eust ern States. The items it gives as fol ows: Cotton manufactures, eight mil ions; iron and steel goods, fourteen millions; petroleum, thirty-three mil ions, leather, nine millions; wood wooden ware, seventeen milions; cheese, twelve millions, sua gar, seven millions. Every one knows that New England has nothing to do with petroleum. Take that item rom the account and her exports last year amounted to only sixty-seven millions, or a little more than onetenth of the exports of the country. The Southern States furnished ex ports in cotton alone to the value of nearly two hundred and fifty millions. or largely more than a third of the whole amount. The value of tobacco. sugar, molasses, rice, lumber and paval stores added shows that the South furnishes the bulk of the exports-the real wealth-of the coun-

THE AMENDMENTS.

The Conservatives, says the Fayetteville Gazette, against the protest of the Radicals, cut down the fees of officers, court costs and all that, and by the amendments have provided that the Legislature shall meet only every othpenitentiary couviets shall not be supported in idleness, but shall work on our public roads. It is also proposed to fix the per diem so that no Legisature shall cost more for per diem than \$41,000. This will be a great saving. The Radical Legislature for two years cost \$430,000-about ten

If the amendments are adopted the running expenses of the State government will be for every two years about

Legislature-mileage and per diem..... \$ 50,000 Contingencies 40,000 Other ordinary expenses.... 180,000 don't hesitate to throw your arms

Or for one year..... 141,000 The Radicals oppose all this; they oppose the amendments: they oppose economy; they want to get back into power and do like they did when they spent \$981,000 in two years. That is just four times as much as is neces-

The question of dividing Texas into three or more States is now being discussed in that State. The Galveston News, which by the way is edited and well edited too, by a son of North Carolina who once gallantly "wore the gray," Colonel Belo, strenonsly opposes the project and on many grounds. The News maintains that three or more States with as many capitol buildings, universities and penitentiaries instead of one, must necessarily increase the burden taxation. There are difficulties too about the division of the public lands and the schoel and University funds and lands. The News sees difficulties too in the way of any equitable arrangment for the partition

of the public debt of the State Some difficulty is apprehended in getting the consent of Congress to the partition, for the reason that it will increase the number of Democratic senators, a thing the Radical party will not willingly do. The News makes out advantages to be anticipated from the partition that prevents the question from being one very easy of solution.

Northern Radicals just now affect great horror of a solid South, they forget it was a Southern man backed by a solid South who fired the hearts of the people and electrified the colonies with the war cry of "Give me liberty or drafted the Declaration of Independ. | country."- W. W. Holden. ence and moved its adoption. It was Southern man backed by a solid South who commanded the armies of the colonies, and wrested victory from the English grasp, becoming "the

father of his country. solid South that led the national arms to victory in the war of 1812. But the North then, as now, was not solid. was a Southern man backed by a solid South, that placed the American flag in triumph over the halls of the Monzumas in the very capital of the ene-

es country. solid South is not a bad thing in time of emergency! Nay, verily, it

Much urprise has been expressed at the blushing falsehoods with which the adical demi-God, Bob Ingersoll, in raperses his speeches. But we shoul remember, says the Montgomery elvertiser, that he did not take the sturo until after he became convinced here was no h-

sec ion. The passport to favor in the LET EVERYBODY READ THIS. to all but them, and denied to them 25 FANCY CARDS all styles with name 16 Cent's post jaid. J. B. HUSTED, Name 10 Cent's post jaid. J. B. HUSTED, Name 10 Cent's post jaid. J. B. HUSTED, Name 11 Cent's post jaid. J. B. HUSTED, Name 12 Cent's post jaid. J. B. HUST will give their serious attention to the following acts and utterances of prominent Radicals, in order that out of its own mouth the negro party may be condemned. No where do we know of a more complete or a more truthful history of that party or one more perfectly consistent with itself, during so many years, than is to be found in the utterances of its prominent men from

its formation to the present day.

In 1868 the women of the State were

insulted by advice from the Central

State organ and chosen mouth-piece of the party to Radical canvassers to throw their arms around them when their husbands were not about. In 1868 the white people were threatened openly with starvation and destruction of their homes from the vengeance of negroes. In 1869 the Radical Governor claimed the power to suspend all laws at his own pleasure, and in 1870 he did so suspend all laws at his own will and pleasure. In 1839 the bill was passed under which the State was filled with spies, who dogged men's footsteps on the streets of Wilmington and elsewhere in the State, In 1870 the infamous Shoffner bill was passed, empowering the Governor to declare every county in North Carolina in a state of insurrection. It was under this bill and in this year that the Holden-Kirk war was carried on and the Radical Governor asked the Radical Congress to authorize the Radical President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, so that men might be arrested and tried before military tribunals and shot, and it was in this year that the Radical Governor declared that if he was "personally menaced, certain leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will be instantly put to death. During all this time Judge Settle

sustained Holden and supported his administration when his name to a "little piece of paper," as he contemptuously calls the great writ of Habeas Corpus, would in an instant have restored law and order. In 1871 Judge Settle and the other members of the Supreme Court solemnly declared from the bench that the action they took in those times, the action that sustained Holden and enabled him to carry on the Kirk war, was right and proper. In 1872 the Radical Convention of the State, of which Judge Settle was a member, formally endorsed and sustained Holden and his administration and the Kirk war, even after he had been driven in shame and er year. This was a great saving. It disgrace from his high office for those very crimes. And to-day we find, that same Thomas Settle, the candidate of that party for Governor, John Pool, the instigator of the war, its Superintendent of Public Instruction, Me-Lindsay, the pirate, its candidate for

> Since the world began, no party has ever thought, spoken or acted so much villainy and infamy as the Radical party. Don't fail to read a single one of the following utterances if you wish to know the true inwardness of Radicalism and of Radicals:

orget to work among the women, * * * Go after the women then. * * And around their necks now and then when their husbands are not around, and give them a good-. They all like * * * Our experience with female rebs is, that with all their sins they have a vast amount of human nature, and only want to have it appreriated to be the most loving creatures imaginable. Scallawage and carpetbaggers don't fail, therefore, as you canvass the State, to look after the

women."—Raleigh Standard. "Did it ever occur to you, centlemen of education, property and character, to you, ye men and especially ye women, who never received anything from these colored people but services; kindness and protection. -did it never occur to you that these same people who are so very bad, will not be willing to sleep in the cold when your houses are denied them. merely because they will not vote as you do? That they may not be willing to starve, while they are willing to work for bread? Did it never occur to you that revenge, which is so sweet to you, may be as sweet to them? Hear us, if nothing else you will hear, did it ever occur to you, that if you kill their children with hunger they will kill your children with fear? Did it never occur to you, that if you good people maliciously determine that they shall have no shelter, they may deter. mine that you shall have no shelter .-Tod. R. Caldwell.

1869. "The Governor has power to suspend all civil law as it was suspended n 1865,"- W. W. Holden. The Spy Rill was passed in this

The Shofner Bill was introduced a strong case, though there are doubtless into the Legislature. In advocating this bill Radical Senator Cook, from because if it became a law men accused "could be tried by drum-head court martial and shot.' The painting or disguise act w

passed this year.

"If Congress would authorize the suspension, by the President, of the writ of Habeas Corpas in certain localities, and if criminals could be ar rested and tried before military trigive me death." It was a Southern bunals and shot we would soon have man backed by a solid South who peace and order throughout all this John Pool proposed to put into the

service a desperado named McLindsey, who would raise a company that "would give Governor Holden no trouble, for that if any of the men arrested by him undertook any resist ance he would kill them or they would be lost and never be heard of again: It was a Southern man backed by a and suggested that the Governor (Holden) should follow the example of Governor Clayton of Arkansas, "who had taken military possession of disaffected counties and tried and executed large numbers of men by military court."-R. C. Badger's sworn

> "If he (Governor Holden (is ever personally menaced his friends will resent it and punish the man or men who may do it-if he is slain or even wounded, it is already determined that leading Democrats and Conservatives, who might be named, will instantly put to death. The Governor's mind is made up."-Raleigh Stand-

"Rally this last time and carry the election, and there will be no parlor and no kitchen."-Neill McKay.

class may be prevented from resorting to a public place whose doors are open

We sincerely trust that our readers only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court houestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning .-Judge D. L. Russell.

And therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the large cities it is possible to establish separate schools for black children and for white children. it is in the highest degree inexpedient to either establish or tolerate such

The theory of hu can equality connot be taught in families, taking into account the different conditions of the different members of the families composing human society; but in the public school, where children of all lasses and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in this country four million colored people, I assume that it is a publi : duty that they and the white people of the country with whom they are to be associated in poitical and public affairs, shall be assimilated and made one in the fundamental idea of human equality. Therefore where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against tor Routwell.

it as a matter of public policy .- Sena-By the treachery of Republican members of Congress, elected in large part by colored voters, the negro is continued an outlaw. Fortunately the negro has the ballot. He owes i to himself to use that ballot in punishing the treachery of the men whose treason to professed principles leaves him a victim to negro bate. Every ballot that shall be cast by colored men for the so-called Republicans who on Saturday night last voted against the Civil Rights bill will be egarded as so many indorsements of their treason. Our people are not the cowards to kiss the hand that smites them. They must not be led into the support of pretended friends by sophistry nor by intimidation. DEFEAT -Fred. Douglas, negro President of Freedmen's Navinas Rank EVERY PRETENDED REPUBLICAN WHO VOTED AGAINTT THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Freedmen's Savings Bank. We want the Civil Rights bill passed and enforced, and in the name of our dead soldiers we demand its passage. We demand that our wives and daughters shall ride in what vehicles they please, when and where they please, so long as they pay for the privilege. We demand that our children shall be admitted to the common schools of the country, and I want it shown to inflated white men that the colored man's blood is not inferior to Rand former students. Address H. W SADLYR, the white man's blood. * * * We demand in the name of our dead colored soldiers that there be given to us complete and constant equality everywhere. Then we will exercise our judgment where we will go, when we will go, and how far we shall go, if we are able to bear the expense. When we pay for a berth in a Pullman sleeping car we do not want to be shoved into a Jim Crow car. When we pay for a room at the Arlington Hotel we want to go there. Let our institutions be proad and deep; let us be masters of iberty on this continent. - John M Langston, President of Howard Uni-

There is no more signal error than he supposition that the defeat of this pill tends to settle anything. The bill now goes over, perhaps, to nother session, but it will constantly reappear until the engagement of the ountry is fulfilled .-- Harper's Weekly.

"You fiends of hell, you hell hounds, you infernal fiends of hell"-Settle to the people of Jonesboro. "A bloody shirt campaign with

money and Indiana is safe. - Kilpat-Resolved. That any negro wno would vote Democratic ticket should be hunted up and killed."-Resolution of Radical meeting of Sept. 21st.

Probabl, there is no complaint that afflicts he human system, which is so little understood of Kidney Complaints There is no disease which causes such acute the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances which the blood accumulates in its circulation though the system.

If from any cause the kilineys fail to perform

the functions devolving upon them, the cu'mi-nations are taken up by the abro bents and the whole system thrown into a state of disease. causing great pain and suffering, and very often immediate death. Hence the importance of keeping the kidneys and blood in a healthy condition, through which all the impurities of the body must pass.

PAIN IN THE BACK. The e is no remedy known to medical science

which has proved itself more valuable in cases t Kidney Complaints than the VEGETINE. It cts directly upon the secretions, cerners and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most pro-found attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Con

BEST MEDICINE EAST MARSHPIELD, Aug. 22, 1870. Ms. STEVENS: Dear Sir-I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VERRITER, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Ridneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this dompla'n', and never found so much relief as from the VEGETIES. It

strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I elive it to be good for all the complaints fo Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN. Pronounced Incurable.

Boston, May 30, 1871.

H. B. Stevens, Esq.: Dear Fir-I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips

d side, with great difficulty in passing urin which was often, and in very small quantities frequently accompanied with blood and execru isting; a'n.
I have faithfully tried most of the popula remedies recommended for my complaint; I have een under the treatment of some of the mo skillful physicians in Roston, all of whom pro nounced my case ir curable. This was my concitton when I was advice by a triend to try the .VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that mement taking in all. I should think about six bottles.

It is indeed a valuable medicine and if I ould be afflicted again in the same way, would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get J. M. GILE,

NEARLY BLIND.

861 Third Street, South Boston.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir-In expressing my VEGETINE, and to ben fit others, I will state: When eight or nine years o d I was afflicted with Scrotula, which made its appearance in my evis, face and head, and I was very near blir for two years. All k nds of operations were performed on my eyes, and all to no good r sult. Finally the diseast principally settled in my body, iimbs and feet, and at times in an aggravated way. Last summer I was, from some cause, weak in

my spine and kidneys, and it was at times very hard to retain the urine. Seeing your advertisement in the Commercial. I bought a botttle of Vegetine and commerced using according to directions. In two or three days I obtained great relief. After using four or five bottles I votic d it had a wonderful effect on the rough scaly blotches on my body and legs. I still used VEGETINE and the humorous sores one after another disappeared until they were a l gone and I attribute the cure of the two diseases to VEGETIME and nothing else.

If I am ever affected with anything of the kind again I shall to VEGETIME as the only rel'able semedy. Once more accept my thanks, and believe me to be, Very respectfully, AUSTIN PARKOTT, No. 35 Gano Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

December 1, 1872, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are always unpleasant. and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases that can affect the human system. Most diseases of the Kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, and no kitchen."—Neill McKay.

1874.

The pretension that any person or lease may be presented from the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

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ye, Potash, Candy, Crackers, ko For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

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